CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1832. [NO. 788.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Nails, Iron, &c.

400 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads,
20 " Cut Spikes,
2,500 lbs. Wrought Spikes,
10 Tons Iron,
50 Boxes Window Glass,
1,500 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
60 Bags Coffee,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
200 Reams Wrapping Paper,
300 Grindstones,
500 bush. Sound Salt,
For sale by
WM. CALDER & CO.
Wilmington, June 25. 86-5w

Seventy-five Dollars reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June, 1832, living on the State line, Troup County, Georgia, a mulatto negro man named *JACK*, near six feet high, 28 or 30 years old, his upper teeth out, has thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on cord-ed pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed.—The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, a little Guinea looking man, 21 years old, about 5 feet high, red rim'd eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a black fur hat. The above reward will be given for said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house, or $50 if confined in the State, or $40 if confined out of the State so that I get them, or in proportion for either. WILLIAM NELSON.
N.B. They are making for Fayetteville, No. Carolina, and have been heard of at Augusta.
☞The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Chesaw Republican, Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder, and Newbern Sentinel, are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts, directed to me, at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia.
June 22. (86 5w) W. N.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 26.

Wm. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.
The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH **WATCHES,**
With most articles appertaining to the business.
N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory
Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

Office U. S. Bank,

Fayetteville, June 19, 1832.

THIS Office will be closed on Wednesday, the 4th July next. All Notes due on that day must be paid on Tuesday the 3d; and all Notes for discount, must be offered on Monday, the 2d July.
JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.
85-3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.
DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.
Fayetteville, June 19th, 1832. 85-3m.
☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
June 11, 1832. 84tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held on the 1st inst., GURDON HEMING, Esq., was appointed Superintendant, with full power to collect all sums now due, or hereafter to become due to the Company.
June 4th, 1832. E. J. HALE, Sec'y.

For Sale or Rent,
On Reasonable Terms,

ONE Half of the *WHARVES and WAREHOUSES*, situate in Lower Fayetteville, the well known property formerly owned by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and purchased by the Incorporated Henrietta Steam Boat Company of the State Bank of N. Carolina, March 1st, 1830. For the accommodation of Boat Owners, I will let the privilege of loading and discharging at either of the wharves. There are two wharves with sufficient room for the despatch of business.
In my absence apply to Duncan MacRae, Esq.
SAM'L F. NELSON,
Proprietor one half of Henrietta St. Bt.
May 28th, 1832.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.
June 7, 1832. 31tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:
Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c &c.
—ALSO—
10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.
HENRY HORN.
June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell that desirable Residence on Hay Mount, the property of his father, known as the Newby House. The situation is high and healthy, has an excellent garden attached, with all convenient out houses, and acres of Land. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in my absence, to Mr. E. J. Hale.
SAMUEL NICHOLS.
June 5, 1832. 83tf.

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.
May 29 82tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
In Store,
10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 29.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of Goods to Messrs. Smith & McDonald, earnestly requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can, or will be granted. Mr. A. A. T. Smith is fully authorized to collect and grant discharges
The Subscriber takes pleasure in recommending to his friends and former customers, the two Young Gentlemen to whom he has sold his Stock, as being faithful and complete workmen. Having served him many years, both as Apprentices and Journeymen, he feels confident that all business entrusted to them will be done neatly and punctually.
DUNCAN SMITH.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1832 83tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of
SMITH & McDONALD,
two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.
Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

Notice.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust executed by Luke Bowen deceased, to secure the payment of a debt due to the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, the undersigned will sell at public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th of July next, a Lot of Land on the West side of Green Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, adjoining the lot owned by the Estate of Simeon Belden, and fronting on said street 63 feet.
Terms made known at day of sale.
J. W. WRIGHT, *Trustee.*
Fayetteville, June 12, 1832. 84ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Daniel H. Muse, vs. Joseph J. Person. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court, on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
June 11, 1832. 84-6wp.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John McKay vs. Jacob Wilks and James Wilks } LEVY ON LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wilks, one of the Defendants, is an inhabitant of another State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said Defendant, James Wilks, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and the lands levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.—[From the Minutes.]
(83-6w. A. McEACHIN, Clerk.

☞TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against making any purchase or contract for rent with Samuel F. Nelson, or his Agent, Duncan Mac Rae, Sen'r, of any part of the Wharves or Ware Houses situate in Lower Fayetteville, well known as the property, formerly owned by Duncan Thompson. The said S. F. Nelson having no right, title, or interest in or to the said property. The aforesaid property was purchased by me on my individual account, and for which I hold the title, made to me by the State Bank of North Carolina.
BENJ'N RUSH.
June 4th 1832. 83tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Mole skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
JNO. McARN
April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

EXTRACTS

From the Speech of Mr. McDuffie, in the House of Representatives, on the bill proposing a Reduction of the Duties on Imports.

Mr. McDUFFIE rose, and said: I propose, sir, to submit some explanations, in addition to those already presented, in a different form, of the views and principles which induced the Committee of Ways and Means to report the present bill as an adjustment of the great subject of the Tariff. I must, however, in the outset, candidly acknowledge that I have not the least glimmering of hope that any thing I may utter at this time, or which any human being can advance in this Hall, will induce the majority to adopt the measure now proposed, or any other measure founded on similar principles. Nay, sir, I am reluctantly compelled to go still further.—Although I have been disposed to hope even against hope, that some Providential coincidence of circumstances might yet intervene to incline the hearts of the majority to justice, and lead the deliberations to some propitious result; yet the developments and the experience of every day have rendered it more and more apparent that all such expectations are utterly vain and delusive. As to any adjustment of this great question, therefore, which shall give tranquility to the public mind, and restore the broken harmony of this Union, "my final hope is flat despair." Under these circumstances, it may seem singular, but it is nevertheless true, that it is precisely because I do not hope to produce conviction upon the minds of this Committee, and have no expectation that this great question will be adjusted here, that I am more particularly anxious to set forth, in the clearest and most distinct manner, the principles which will govern me, and, as I believe, those who are associated with me, as well as the State we in common represent, in all the vicissitudes of this great contest for our unalienable rights. Sir, it is vain, it is worse than vain, to attempt to put by, to evade, or to palter with this question. It can no longer be disguised, that there does exist, under the unjust and oppressive legislation of Congress, and without any agency of Providence to that effect, a radical hostility of interests between the two great subdivisions of this confederacy. And if the power of the majority, and not their sense of justice, is to decide the present controversy, it will be impossible ever to reconcile these conflicting interests. Such being the case, God only knows what is to be the end of this great political drama. One thing is certain; an eventful political era is at hand, and whether it shall be signalized by the civil triumph, or by the catastrophe of constitutional liberty, history will record that triumph or that catastrophe, and posterity will pronounce judgment on the authors of it.

That my views and principles may be understood and appreciated by that august tribunal, and that the record which history shall make up may present the true issue between the two great contending parties, the oppressors and the oppressed, I will attempt, before I take my seat, to demonstrate how grievous are the wrongs we have too patiently endured, and how vital and sacred are the rights for which we are contending. * * *

With the exception of certain articles admitted free of duty, nearly all of which are the imports and the consumption of the Northern States, all imported merchandise will be subject by the bill under consideration to the moderate and equal duty of 12½ per cent. Now, sir, I desire to know whether any objection can be justly urged against this scheme, on the score of inequality? Regarding it as a Southern measure, can any other portion of the Union allege, with the semblance of truth, that it will be subjected to an undue share of the public burthens? I put the question emphatically, and desire that it may be fairly met and fully answered, is there a manufacturing State, or a manufacturing county in the Union, that will be compelled to pay a larger proportion of public burthens, by this bill, than justly and equitably falls to its share?

Let us examine this matter. Our imports of foreign merchandise may be divided into two great classes. The first consists of articles which are exclusively produced in foreign countries; the second, of articles partly produced abroad, and partly in the United States. The former are usually denominated the unprotected, and the latter the protected class of articles. Now, as to the former class, comprising teas, coffee, silks, wines, and a variety of other imports, I will assume, that from these, one half of the federal revenue will be collected, though, in point of fact, it would be more correct to say one third only.

As to this portion of the revenue, no one has ever pretended that the burthen is not equally distributed over the Union in proportion to the consumption of the articles from which it is derived. It must be apparent that the manufacturing States have no grounds for alleging that the duties upon silks, wine, tea, and coffee, expose them to an unequal or oppressive burthen. Will a solitary voice be raised to denounce this part of the bill under consideration? Assuredly there will not. What, then, remains? What is the subject of complaint against this bill, and who are they by whom the complaint is made? The part of the bill which is obnoxious to the denunciation of the manufacturing States, is that which imposes a duty of 12½ per cent., and no more, on cotton and woollen manufactures, on iron and iron manufactures, and on all the other articles that fall within the scope of the protecting system. Yes, sir, this is the source of the complaints against the proposed measure.—And who, do you suppose, are the persons that make them?

If an impartial foreigner, just arrived in our country, should be informed that a very deep and threatening excitement existed in relation to this part of the proposed tariff, he would very naturally suppose, that, as the excitement was against a tax bill, it was the indignation of those who were called upon to pay the taxes, or upon whose productions the duties were proposed to be levied. Upon being informed that the productions of the Southern States furnished the exchanges for this class of imports, he would take it for granted that these States were clamorous against so unequal a scheme of taxation. But how would this impartial foreigner be astonished, on discovering that the excitement was confined to that part of the Union which paid no part of the taxes in question; and that the cause of the excitement was that the taxes proposed were not forty or fifty, instead of 12 1-2 per cent. upon the value of the imports!! In other words, how great would be the astonishment of this impartial "looker on" from Europe, when he learned that the complaint against the proposed duty on cotton, woollen, and other manufactures, proceeded exclusively from the domestic manufacturers of these very articles on whom the duty would operate, not as a burthen, but as a bounty. He would be apt to exclaim, "What an extraordinary people the Americans must be! In Europe, governments are shaken by the complaints of the people who pay the taxes. Here, the Union seems likely to be shaken to its very foundations, by the clamors of those who receive them. In Europe, the people cry out that the taxes are too high; here, they seem to be regarded as a great blessing, and the cry is, that they are about to be reduced too low."

Sir, in the spirit of peace and harmony, and, I will add, in the spirit of magnanimity, the people of the South now say to you, "We know that it is very unequal and oppressive upon us, that the productions of *our* industry should pay even 12 1-2 per cent. to support the Government while the very same productions of *your* industry pay no contribution at all; but receive, on the contrary, a beneficial bounty from the tax levied upon our productions. But if you will limit the burthen to the necessary expenses of the Government, we are willing to submit to it as a revenue measure, unequal as it obviously is, and will cheerfully consider the pecuniary loss we shall sustain as a peace offering at the shrine of the Union." And what do the people of the North say to this generous and liberal overture?

"We will not accede to your terms. We have 'calculated the value of' this tax upon your productions, and we have ascertained that a tribute of 12½ per cent. is not enough to keep up our establishments in the high state of profit and prosperity which we desire. We cannot let you off with a less tribute than 45 per cent., and it follows that you will have to pay it."

Sir, language cannot convey, nor imagination conceive any thing that would exhibit the horrible enormity of this system more clearly than this simple statement of the real condition of the interests involved, and the true point of the controversy. Now, sir, I will put this matter to a very plain test. If my views are not correct, the whole tariff question can be soon settled between the gentleman immediately on my right, (Mr. Appleton,) who, as I understand, is one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, and myself. I turn to this gentleman, then, and I say to him, "Sir, I will now make a bargain with you for the adjustment of this difficulty. You admit that one half of this bill is perfectly just and equal; that, I mean, which levies half of the federal revenue from wines, silks, and other unprotected articles. The entire burthen of your complaint is directed against the other half of the bill; that which levies the remaining half of the revenue from protected articles. Now, sir, in tender consideration of the oppressive operation of this part of the tax bill upon the manufacturing States, I will agree to strike it out altogether, and raise the remaining half of the revenue, by doubling the duties on unprotected articles, or by direct taxes. Is it a bargain, sir!" No! no! no!" replies the gentleman, "that would be infinitely worse than the bill as it now stands; for, in that case, the tariff States would lose *all* their protection, and have to pay their quota of the increased duties on unprotected articles, or of the direct taxes besides; whereas, by the bill in its present form, they certainly have a protecting bounty of 12½ per cent."

The truth is, Mr. Chairman, that the manufacturing States would not agree to strike out these duties on any terms. Even if it were demonstrated that the Government did not need a dollar of the revenue derived from this source, or if the Southern States would agree to raise this half of the public revenue by direct taxation among themselves, still the manufacturing States would not accede to such a proposition. And what, sir—I ask for no idle purpose—does this fact prove?

The plain and naked question is presented to them—will you be satisfied to adjust this controversy by being relieved entirely from one half of the burthen of the federal revenue, paying only your due proportion of the other half; and they, indignantly spurning the offer, reply that they will not.

Can any power of human reasoning more clearly demonstrate that they feel and know that they will pay no part of the duties proposed to be levied on the entire class of protected articles? The matter is absolutely too plain for argument, and it comes palpably to this: the people of the South, charged with disloyalty to the Union, agree that a tribute of 12½ per cent. should be levied upon their productions, for the double purpose of relieving the manufacturers from so much taxation, and giving them so much bounty; while the Union-loving people of the North are resolved to put the Union itself in eminent jeopardy, unless their brethren of the South will reduce themselves to absolute vassalage, by consenting to bring to the mercenary altar of this manufacturing idol three times the proposed amount of tribute.

It must be obvious, sir, that vital as are the pecuniary interests involved in this controversy, they are quite secondary when compared with the principles involved in it.

Its true character and importance cannot be seen until we consider it, not only as a question of interest, but as a question of right and justice. It is justice and not interest that consecrates the struggles of men and of nations. It will not do, therefore, to show me, however clearly, that the passage of this bill will destroy your interests and desolate your country, as the existing system has destroyed and desolated mine. I am not now considering your interests, but your rights; I am not going to try this question by the barbarian test of power and numbers, but by the principles of eternal justice.

And in this sacred forum, I put these questions to every manufacturer in the Union:—What injustice will this bill inflict upon you? What right of yours will it violate? What particle of your property will it confiscate, and to whom will it unlawfully or wrongfully transfer it? I beg, sir, that these questions may not be evaded by empty and unmeaning generalities, but that they will be openly and fairly met, and distinctly answered. I admit, sir, that this bill, should it pass, will do very great damage to the manufacturing States, but it will be, in legal phraseology, damage without injury, unless they will show that some legal or moral right will be violated.

If, for example, the cotton planter of the South should send his cotton to Liverpool, exchange it for manufactures, and bring these into the U. States, I beg to know whether they would not be, to all intents and purposes, as truly and exclusively the productions of domestic industry, as they would be, sacredly and exclusively the property of the planter? If he had a lawful title to his cotton, he must have the very same title to the manufactures he has obtained for it. If the former was exclusively the production of his industry, so, also, must the latter be, precisely in the same sense, and to the same extent. It results, self-evidently, from the reciprocity of commerce, being an exchange of equivalents, that each nation receives as much encouragement to its own industry as it gives to the industry of any other.—When a planter exchanges his cotton for foreign manufactures, these manufactures become the productions of domestic industry by the same act which makes them his property; and the cotton, in like manner, becomes the production of foreign industry. It is, as if the planter were gifted with the power of necromancy, and could transmute his cotton into manufactures by the mere touch of his wand. In this case, no doubt, the planter would be denounced for dealing with the Devil, precisely for the same reason that he is now denounced and proscribed for dealing with England; and that is, because manufactures could be, thereby, obtained and sold by the labor of the South, cheaper than they could be obtained and sold by the labor of the North.

Mr. Chairman, some ten or twenty years hence it will be a subject of astonishment that it ever had been necessary to labor so plain a proposition, as the one I am urging, in the American Congress; and yet, the cardinal measure of American policy, deeply affecting the vital interests of the country and the fundamental principles of the Government, is founded on the denial of it. For, admit the proposition, and the whole protecting system is left a baseless fabric, and topples into ruins.

If there were no such products in the U. States as cotton, tobacco, or rice, would not the protecting system be downright nonsense—a mere impotent monument of human folly? How could the People of the United States obtain foreign manufactures, when they had nothing wherewith to pay for them? And what could be more absurd and stupid than to prohibit the importation of articles which could not possibly be imported, even if there were no prohibition?

If these views are not radically erroneous, we have now a distinct view of the real parties to this contest. They are not the foreign manufacturers and the domestic manufacturers, (for these can come in conflict only in foreign markets,) but they are the *planters of the South and the manufacturers of the North.*

To all the purposes of this argument, I am as truly a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods as the gentleman from Massachusetts, who sits by my side. It is true, I do not manufacture them by the same process, but it is one equally as lawful, decidedly cheaper, and certainly not less honest. I cultivate the earth, and convert its products into manufactures, by exchange, while the gentleman from Massachusetts accomplishes the same object by turning spindles and throwing shuttles.

The only material difference between the two operations, is, that mine adds more to the wealth of the nation, precisely in the degree that I can sell my manufactures cheaper than he can sell his. But he has had the art to persuade the Government that this circumstance, which should make me the favored producer, is a reason why I should be heavily taxed with a view to exclude my cheap productions from the market, and give a preference to his, at higher prices.

I will now state a plain case, by way of practical illustration, which I never have known to be presented to a popular audience without producing the most perfect conviction, that the protecting duties are oppressive and unequal taxes upon the products of the planters, imposed for the purpose of giving bounties to the manufacturers.

Let us suppose, then, that the gentleman from Massachusetts, a gentleman from Connecticut, and a gentleman from Rhode Island, had formed a manufacturing copartnership for the purpose of making and vending cotton and woollen manufactures. Let it be also supposed that the gentleman from Virginia, before me, (Mr. ARCHER,) the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. WAYNE,) and myself, had formed a planting copartnership for the purpose of rearing tobacco, rice, and cotton; and that, in order to save the expense of numerous commercial agents, we had determined to ship our agricultural staples to Liverpool, under the charge of a supercargo to be exchanged for cotton or woollen manufactures, which were to be brought into the United States, and sold for the benefit of the copartnership. It shall be assumed that the planting company annually send to Liverpool, cotton, tobacco, and rice, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and convert them into cotton and woollen manufactures; and that the manufacturing company produce, annually, the same quantity and quality of cotton and woollen manufactures. Both these companies bring their respective goods into the markets of Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, with a view to make sale of them. They are, in every sense, competitors in the very same markets for the sale of the very same sort of manufactures.

It will not be denied that the planting company have as sacred a title to their manufactures, as the manufacturing company can possibly have to theirs. Nor can it be denied that the manufactures of the planting company are as exclusively the productions of domestic industry, as those of their rivals. There is not a single fibre in the whole mass that is not the production of American industry. Here, then, are two American companies, each having production of their own industry, to the amount of $50,000, equally entitled to the protection of the Government, and equally liable to be taxed for its support. Indeed, if either could be considered as entitled to favour, it would be the goods of the planting company. First, because they could be sold cheaper, and would thus add more to the wealth of the nation; and secondly, because the planting company would be in their own peculiar markets.

Yet, how would these two companies be respectively treated, when they should come to the southern custom-houses with their respective productions?—The manufacturing company would be permitted to pass into the markets of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, with their northern productions, without any trouble or expense, let, or hindrance, whatever;

But the planting company would be arrested in their progress by the collectors, who would inform them, I doubt not, with ceremonious courtesy, "that they could not be permitted to enjoy the very valuable privilege of bringing their own productions into their own markets—a privilege for which they were entirely indebted to the paternal indulgence of the Federal Government—without paying a duty, (I will suppose,) of forty per cent."

The whole of the duty would amount to the enormous sum of twenty thousand dollars. As the goods of the manufacturing company would have just passed in free of all duty, the rival company of planters would very naturally ask the cause of this odious discrimination, and, particularly, why they were required to pay forty per cent. when less than half that duty would supply an ample revenue to the government? The collectors would, no doubt, reply, in the true spirit of their vocation, "you are mistaken gentlemen, if you suppose these high duties are levied upon your productions merely for the sake of revenue. This is quite a secondary consideration. The great and patriotic ground upon which they are levied, is, that it is deemed quite injurious to the wealth and prosperity of the free States of the North, that you should undersell their manufacturers, even in your own markets, with the productions of your own industry; and these duties are therefore levied, by a provident and paternal Government, for the very purpose of excluding your productions, which would be ruinously cheap without the duties, in order that your more patriotic rivals may increase the national wealth, and 'provide for the common defence,' by selling the same sort of goods at much higher prices!!"

Suppressing, for a moment, the indignant feelings which this characteristic colloquy is calculated to excite, by the bare imagination of it, I will command patience to go through with the illustration, and suppose that the company of planters submit to the outrage, both of the law and the commentary, and pay the twenty thousand dollars demanded as a tribute—what will be the respective conditions of the two companies, when they come with their respective productions into the Southern market? Their relative conditions may be briefly stated. And mark the result which follows with a mathematical certainty which no ingenuity can evade or deny. Both of the companies offering goods in the same common markets, will, as a matter of course, obtain the very same price for them. It follows, as a corollary, that the planting company will realize from the productions of their honest and lawful industry, in their own peculiar markets, twenty thousand dollars less than the manufacturing company will receive for the same quantity of their productions of the same quality!!! And this inequality, Sir, is produced exclusively by the unrighteous and oppressive interference of this Government, claiming for this very outrage upon the principles of eternal justice, the sacred title of a protecting and paternal Government! Can any man deny this? Will any man, admitting it, dare to stand up and justify or defend it.

If, Sir, I have been successful in proving that the imported manufactures obtained in exchange for the staple productions of the Southern States, are the exclusive productions of the industry of these States, another obvious illustration presents itself to elucidate the palpable injustice of this system.

Let it be supposed that the people of the South made these goods by the use of machinery, in the same manner as they are made at the North, would they have a title to them any more sacred than they now have to the imports acquired by purchase? This will hardly be pretended. Would they not be as lawful a subject of taxation as our imports are now? Would you not have precisely the same right to contend that free manufacturing labor, at a dollar a day, could not complete with slave labor at one fourth of the price, and, upon this ground, claim a protecting and discriminating excise duty of 40 or 50 per cent? There is not an iota of difference in the two cases, except in the *mode* of producing the Southern manufacture, and the *name* of the duty levied upon it.

How, then, would stand the comparison? A duty of 40 or 50 per cent. would be imposed upon the productions of the South, while the very same productions of the North, produced in the very same mode, would be absolutely exempted from all duty. I put it to the candor of this Committee, whether, if this were the form in which these discriminating duties of protection were levied, there could be found a freeman upon the face of the earth who would not cry out "cravens! dastards! base and degenerate slaves!" to the people who would patiently submit to such a system? Sir, this scheme of artfully disguised oppression would not have been borne for two years, if it had been originally presented without the disguise by which its true character and operation are concealed from its suffering victims.

Is there any error in this mode of stating the nature of this unjust and oppressive system? Am I labouring under some strange delusion? If I am, I sincerely hope some gentleman will be able to disenchant me. But if I have any reasoning faculties at all, a discriminating excise duty, levied exclusively upon the manufactures of the South, exempting those of the North entirely, would, in no solitary respect, be more injurious or oppressive to the Southern producers, than the existing system of protecting duties is to the Southern planters.

There is another aspect in which the gross inequality of this system has been frequently presented which carries, to my mind, the force and clearness of mathematical demonstration. No one would deny the monstrous and revolting inequality and injustice of the system, if more than one-half of the federal revenue were directly and palpably raised by export duties on cotton and rice, the exclusive productions of much less than one-fifth part of the federal population; and yet it is a fact, incontestibly verified by the annual statements from the Treasury, that this proportion of the revenue is raised by protecting duties levied upon the very manufactures for which our cotton and rice are exchanged abroad.

Upon this *state of facts*, it is maintained that an import duty, *actually levied* upon the goods received for our cotton and rice, is precisely equivalent, as it regards the planters, to an export duty levied upon the cotton and rice themselves. It will be at once perceived that this question is conclusively settled by a proposition already discussed and established; for if the manufactures received for cotton and rice are as truly the productions of the planters as the cotton and rice itself, it is obviously immaterial to them whether the duties are levied on the productions of their industry, when they exist in the form of cotton and rice, or after they have been transmuted, by exchange, into manufactures. The case has been often stated, of two cotton planters going to Liverpool to exchange their cotton for such manufactures as are *actually imported* in exchange for cotton. Each, for example, takes an adventure worth $10,000; but one of them gives his bond for four thousand dollars, to secure the payment of a 40 per cent. export duty, as he goes out, and the other gives his bond for the same amount, to secure the payment of a 40 per cent. import duty, as he comes back. Now, it is self-evident, that each will receive the same quantity of manufactures in Liverpool for his cotton, each will have the same amount of duties to pay to the Government, and each will obtain the same price for his manufactures in the United States. They come out precisely even, with the immaterial exception, that, if the voyage consumed two or three months, the export duty bond would, of course, fall due that much earlier than the other. I defy the ingenuity of man to make out any other difference in the two cases, let them be twisted and turned as they may. Now, it certainly requires no great powers of combination to perceive, that what would be true, in this respect, of the two cotton planters with cargoes worth twenty thousand dollars, would be equally true of all the cotton planters of the Union, with cargoes worth thirty millions. But it has been said, by a very respectable authority, that this argument cannot be true, because the cotton planter may sell his cotton in Europe, and consume the proceeds there, bringing nothing back in return. This is readily admitted. I have never alleged any thing so absurd as that an export duty, which *is paid*, is not a greater burthen to the planter than an import duty, which *is not paid*. My very proposition assumes, however, what is true in point of fact, that protected articles *are* imported in exchange for cotton, and that protecting duties are actually paid upon them. If you dispute the fact, I refer you to the Treasury statements; if you dispute the inference, I refer you to the common arithmetic.

I am aware, that, in answer to these views, which assume that the manufactures imported in exchange for agricultural staples are really the productions of the planters, and that, consequently, an import duty upon the one is equivalent to an export duty on the other, it is frequently replied that this would be all very true, and quite indisputable, if the planters really did, in point of fact, carry their staples abroad, and exchange them for manufactures. But it is said, with as much solemn gravity as if it had any thing to do with the question, that this is not the real course of trade; that the planters do not export their cotton, tobacco, and rice to foreign markets, and obtain manufactures for them, but that they sell them to the exporting merchants, who sell bills on Europe to the importing merchants, who purchase the manufactures with these bills, and sell them to the retail merchants, who finally sell them to the consumers.

Now, this is a very fair specimen of that sort of rigmarole by which a conjuror puts the spectators off their guard, when he is about to shuffle his balls and practise a deception on their senses. In the name of all that is rational, what difference does it make, as to the matter in discussion, whether the planters are the exporters of their own staples, and the importers of the manufactures received for them, or whether these operations are performed by the agency of other persons? If the import duties would throw a burthen upon them, as producers, in the one case, they must equally do so in the other. There is surely no legerdemain in having their exchanges effected by the interposition of two or three separate sets of agents, by which the planters can conjure off the burthen which all admit they would have to bear, if they had effected these exchanges themselves. The complexity of the process, like the juggling of the conjurer; the shifting of the agents, like the shuffling of the balls; may bewilder and deceive the understanding of the planters, but they cannot possibly diminish their burthens.

Let this process be analyzed, and the mystery will vanish. It is agreed, then, that if the planters made their own exchanges abroad, the manufactures they obtained for their staples would be their own productions, and that an import duty on these would be a tax upon them, as producers, precisely as if an export or an excise duty had been laid upon their cotton, tobacco, or rice.

Now, watch close the process by which these exchanges are actually effected, and see if you can discover how the planters get relieved from their burthens, as producers. The first step in this complicated process, is a sale to the exporting merchants for money. Here keep a close look out, for we have reached the point upon which the whole controversy turns. Examine and see whether the planters obtain any more money for their staples than they could have realized for them, by sending them to Europe on their own account, and making the exchange themselves. If they do not, it is conclusive proof that they evade no portion of the burthen by selling here for cash, in place of selling in Europe for manufactures. If they do, then the exporting merchant has been guilty of the singular folly of giving the planters just so much more for their staples than they are worth; an imputation to which no one will suppose him to be liable.

The truth is, that the exporting merchants cannot and will not give the planters a farthing more for their staples than the planters could have themselves made out of them, by going through the whole process of the exchange. In a word, the value of cotton is the value of the foreign manufactures it will purchase. These are, strictly speaking, equivalent values, and convertible terms. In whatever degree, therefore, an import duty upon these manufactures will diminish their exchangeable value to their producers, in the same degree, precisely, will such duty diminish the exchangeable value of the staples of exportation with which they are, in point of fact, purchased.

The controversy then, disguise it as you may, resolves itself into a competition between the Southern planters and the Northern manufacturers, for supplying the market of the United States with certain descriptions of manufactures. And I take it to be the very clearest of all propositions in political economy, that the protecting duties must, in the very nature of things, inflict an injury upon the Southern planters at least equal to the benefit they confer upon the Northern manufacturers. In truth, the injury inflicted in the one case, must be greater than the benefit conferred in the other. The very ground upon which the protecting duties are demanded is, that the cotton planters can import and sell manufactures cheaper than the domestic manufacturers can make and sell them. So far, therefore, as these duties operate as a protection, they take away the employment of a more productive class, and give it to one that is less productive. If, with a protection of forty per cent. the manufacturers can only make their ordinary profits, and if the planters can maintain the competition even under this enormous discriminating duty, it is evident that with mere revenue duties of 12½ per cent. the planters could sell at much lower prices than the manufacturers, and at the same time realize much higher profits.

It follows, that the benefit which protecting restrictions can confer upon the domestic manufacturers may be much less, but cannot possibly be greater than the injury inflicted on their rivals, the Southern planters. When I advanced these opinions on this floor more than two years ago, they were supposed by many to involve a novel and visionary theory, which had not been put forth by any book of authority. But it is a curious fact, tending to illustrate the cotemporaneous development of these views in this country and in England, that almost at the very time they were first publicly advanced here, they were published there by two authors, who may be justly regarded as ornaments to this branch of political philosophy.

(Further Extracts next week.)

GREAT POLITICAL RE-ACTION.

Louisville, (Kentucky) June 24.

There was a call made by about forty of our most respectable citizens, who had formerly supported the election of Gen. Jackson, for a public meeting, to express by resolutions and otherwise, their disappointment and dissatisfaction with the course pursued by him and his party, and to express their determination to oppose his re-election. That meeting was held last evening, and was decidedly the most numerous I ever witnessed in our Court House—it was full to overflowing. Several gentlemen who had formerly supported the General addressed the meeting, and denounced in strong terms the malpractices of the present Administration, and the frequent bursts of applause from seven or eight hundred freemen, (by which they were frequently interrupted,) went to show their entire accordance in the sentiments expressed. Resolutions expressing the reasons of their former support and present opposition, were unanimously adopted, and will be published.

A resolution approbating and expressing their entire confidence in the nomination of the National Republicans for the office of President and Vice was passed by acclamation 'one small still voice' only voting in the negative."

The Raleigh Register adds to what we have already said on the subject of the late Commencement of our University, the following:

The University—The examination of the several classes in this Institution commenced at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 13th instant, and closed on the 21st. We understand that the Students generally gave satisfactory evidence to the Examining Committee, that they had been diligent in their respective pursuits, and that their deportment almost without exception, was worthy of high commendation. As the Examination progressed, the crowd of visiters increased, and from Tuesday evening until Friday morning, there was an assemblage from all sections of the State, containing a greater portion of talent, character, wit and beauty, than ever graced any similar occasion at the University; and perhaps at no period of our history, has it been the lot of any Orator to address an audience, which he could survey with higher emotions of pride and pleasure.

The Commencement Exercises occupied the whole of Thursday, and did credit to the College. A detailed statement upon this head is expected for our next paper. We hear the institution highly commended for every thing but the mode of declaiming, which is wretched. The College needs a Professor of Rhetoric, and in the absence of one, it is necessary that the attention of the highly respectable and exemplary diligent Faculty should, in addition to the duties respectively assigned them, be directed to this branch of Education. The young gentlemen seem to regard passion and vehemence, as constituting the whole panoply of an Orator. We have no doubt but this mistake will be corrected before another year.

It is not perhaps extravagant to say, that the brilliancy of this Commencement has given an impetus to the cause of Education in this State, which cannot but be productive of happy results. All who attended these exercises, have been so much gratified as to be anxious for the return of this literary anniversary. Much valuable information has been diffused. The Faculty are encouraged and gratified by the attention which has been shewn them, and the Students excited and animated to increased diligence. The annual Commencement will hereafter be an occasion of fashionable resort, which will call together the wisdom and gravity, the chivalry and beauty of the country, and something more valuable than the frivolity of fashion may be imparted and attained.

It affords us great pleasure to witness the increasing attention of the Trustees to the University. About thirty, we are proud to state, were present on Commencement day.

The Senior Class of the University at the late Examination, consisted of the following members, upon whom were conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz. T. L. Armstrong; T. S. Ashe, S. S. Biddle, T. L. Clingman, D. G. Doak, J. C. Dobbin, G. Hairston, J. L. Hargrave, T. W. Harris, J. H. Haughton, T. B. Hill, M. W. Holt, C. Jones, T. F. Jones, J. H. Parker, R. M. Roseborough, R. M. Smith, S. S. Sorsby, J. O. Stedman, S. B. Stephens, T. E. Taylor, S. A. Williams and C. C. Wilson.

The Salutatory Oration in Latin was delivered by Thos. L. Clingman, and the Valedictory by John H. Parker.

The degree of A. M. was also conferred upon the following gentlemen: Rev. James G. Hall, Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Rev. William Norwood, Samuel Graham, Messrs. W. J. Bingham, L. Lea, H. B. Elliot, J. L. Taylor, Wm. Seawell, T. S. Hoskins, H. Hulmes, A. K. Barr, L. Thompson, H. T. Clark, J. M. Wright, D. W. Courts, F. W. Harrison and W. Eaton.

In the case of the United States against Samuel Houston, indicted in our Circuit Court for an assault on William Stanbery, (not "with intent to kill,") which case was submitted without trial to the Court by both parties, upon the evidence taken before the House of Representatives, the Court yesterday pronounced sentence, imposing on the accused a fine of Five Hundred Dollars, and costs of suit.

The case of the United States *vs.* M. A. Heard has not yet been tried.—*Nat. Int.*

The corner stone of the Milledgeville Masonic Hall was laid with the usual solemnities and appropriate ceremonies, on Monday the 25th inst. Within the stone, were deposited specimens of the coin of the country; engravings of distinguished individuals of the age, the President and Vice President of the United States, La Fayette, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, De Witt Clinton, John Randolph,

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the late John Mac Millan, to secure the payment of certain debts therein named, the undersigned, surviving Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., the following named Lots and Lands.

1 Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, corner of Union street, adjoining Lots owned by Oliver P. Stark on Old street, and Robert Donaldson on Union street.

1 Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on Adam street, in the rear of the Lot owned by Robert Donaldson, on Union street.

1 Lot and Improvements, on North side of Maiden Lane, now occupied by Mrs. Henderson.

A Tract of Land about 5 miles from Fayetteville, containing 119 acres, situate on the West side of Buckhead, joining Malcom McPherson and Daniel Graham.

A Tract of Land about 4 miles from Fayetteville, containing 500 acres, situate on the East side of Beaver Creek, adjoining Grove's, Nott's, Mrs. Shackelford's and Colin McPherson's lines, formerly the property of Duncan Munroe.

One Lot near the Poplar Spring, containing one acre, now occupied by David Torrence.

A Pew in the Episcopal Church, numbered in the plan of said Church 23.

A Pew in the Presbyterian Church, numbered 25.

Terms, twelve months credit. Notes payable at the Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, with approved security.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Surviving Trustee.*

Fayetteville, July 10, 1832.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by Norman Kershaw and Murdoch Ochiltree, to secure the payment of certain debts therein named, the undersigned, surviving Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th July, [illegible] 12 o'clock, M.

A Lot on the South side of Old St[illegible] formerly the property of Kenneth Murchison, [illegible] afterwards of Kershaw & Ochiltree.

Terms, 12 months credit, Note payable at the Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, with approved security.

PARIS I. TILLINGHAST, [illegible] Trustee.

Fayetteville, July 10th, 1832.

From the Raleigh Star.

SAVE ME CASSIUS, OR I SINK.—The friends of Mr. Van Buren, seeing the utter hopelessness of sustaining their cause by fair and honorable means, are attempting to support it by sophistry and misrepresentation. They first call the advocates of Mr. Barbour the secret enemies of Gen. Jackson, and the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. This allegation having been refuted by the facts, that they are chiefly composed of the original friends of Gen. Jackson, who are

"Firm as an iron pillar strong,
And steadfast as a wall of brass;"

that Mr. Calhoun has expressly declared he would not consent to be a candidate for the Presidency, were he certain of success; and that the friends of Mr. Clay are making an effort to form a ticket for themselves; they have resorted to a still more desperate expedient. Seizing upon the circumstance, that, by chance, there were two or three individuals, including the President, in the Jackson and Barbour Convention, who were incidentally led to express themselves as holding the doctrine of Nullification abstractly, they are laboring to produce the impression among the people that that body cherished the doctrine, and was instituted with the view of propagating it in this State! Now, it will be seen from the remarks of the President of the Convention, made at the close of its session, published in to-day's paper, that this charge is untrue. While he frankly avows himself to be in favor of the doctrine, he repels the charge that his own or the private opinions of others on this subject had any connection with the objects of the Convention. Indeed, his sentiments were not known to that body until they were thus expressed.

What if there were some two or three others present who entertained the opinion? Does it necessarily follow that the Convention itself was of that character; and that therefore the friends of Mr. Barbour are Nullifiers, and are attempting to force the doctrine upon their fellow citizens? As well might it be said the whole body of Congress are Nullifiers because a small portion of them have avowed such sentiments; or that, when the different denominations of Christians assemble in their Union Meetings, for the purpose of furthering the great and common cause of Zion, their design is to promote sectarian purposes. But if it is contended that a "little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," allowing "the rule to work both ways," it may be as easily proved that the friends of Mr. Van Buren are Nullifiers; for there are some among them, whose influence in society elevates them to the exalted standing of leaders of the party, who are known *to have professed* the *dogma* of Nullification to an extent in no wise short of the principles advocated by the "Hotspurs" of South Carolina.

But we know the object of the Convention had nothing to do with this doctrine; and we have good reason to believe there were but few in that body who would be willing to lend their influence to its promulgation. Indeed, we have been expressly authorised by the Central Committee, the greater portion of whom were members of the Convention, to say that they disavow any such wish or intention, and that they are confident in affirming that no such sentiments were cherished by the Convention. It was convened for the express and sole purpose of adopting measures for securing a redress of grievances through the constitutional medium of the *ballot boxes*, the peculiar remedy of our republican form of government. Who that loves his country, can object to the use of this means? When this, which is one of the dearest rights of freemen, shall be questioned by those who profess the principles of democracy, we may well trouble for the safety of our liberties.

Our Supreme Court adjourned on Saturday last. Its session was shortened by the indisposition of Judge Hall. We shall publish a list of the cases decided at it in our next. Previous to the adjournment, David Reid of Moore, received a licence to practice law in our Superior Courts.—*Ral. Reg.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—From the Courier and Enquirer we have copied some late intelligence received by the Silas Richards. The chief items as to reform in England, are—the formal statement, to the House of Lords, by *Earl Grey*, that he had resumed his office as Minister; and the assurance accompanying that statement, that he had only done so on conditions that would enable him to redeem his original pledge in favor of reform. That a creation of peers will not of necessity be resorted to, may, we think be inferred from the declaration of Lord Harwood—that, for fear of worse, "he would withdraw his opposition to the bill." Others will follow his example.

Cassimer Perrier is at last dead. No successor to him is yet named.

The cholera was abating in Ireland, and in Liverpool a few cases only had occurred.

Board of Health for the City of Dublin.—Lower Castle Yard, from 19th to 20th May, 1832.

The Board of Health feel extreme satisfaction in announcing that there has been a gradual and material diminution in Cholera for several days, and that, out of a total of 329 cases, whereof 319 are in the hospital, there have been but two deaths, whilst the recoveries have been 45; and the number of convalescents have greatly increased.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Our Cotton market in the early part of the week continued dull, but within the last day or two the demand has improved, and the prices of American have recovered ¼d per lb., other kinds remain as last quoted. The sales comprise 13,750 bags, of which 6100 Uplands at 5¾d to 7d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Wednesday May 23.—There is still a fair steady demand for Cotton. The sales yesterday and to-day being about 2000 bags each day, without any alteration in prices. The import this week is great.

CHOLERA IN [illegible].—It is stated as a fact that during the prevalence of the cholera at Montreal and Quebec, not a death of a black man took place of that disorder.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following gentlemen are recommended as Wardens of the Poor for the County of Cumberland, at the ensuing election:

Upper District.—Col. Arch'd S. McNeill, Capt. Neill McNeill, and Arch. McDiarmid, Jr., Duncan McNeill, and John McRae.

Fayetteville District.—William Waddill, Samuel Shaw, William McMillan, Esq., and Farq. C. Armstrong.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held on the 4th July, at the Red Banks, in the County of Robeson, agreeably to previous advertisement, by the friends of Henry Clay, the same was organized by nominating John Gilchrist, Esq., Chairman, and A. McEachin, Secretary. After an appropriate address from the Chair, on motion, A. S. Brown, Col. A. McEachin, Wm. McNeill, Roderic McNair, Daniel Smith and John Gilchrist were nominated to draft Resolutions on the occasion of the meeting. They submitted, after a short interval, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, it is one of the blessings of our republican institutions, that the conduct of our public servants may be scrutinized with effect at certain fixed periods. And whereas, Gen. Jackson's Presidential term is soon to expire, and his place to be filled with the best talents the people can select. In this juncture, let every one remember, the vote he is to give involves not only his own particular interest, but the fate of the Republic—nay, the happiness of millions. As Gen. Jackson is again before the American People for re-election, objects worthy of maturest reflection claim our attention:—Is he adequate to this high station? Has he done all that may become a President to do? His fitness was strongly controverted at the last election, and his conduct since will justify the following expostulation.

Is it right for a President to remove thousands from office for opinion sake, or for advocating in an honorable way, the election of an opponent? If adherents are to be rewarded with the spoils of victory, then the Rubicon is already crossed.

Is it right for a President to nullify laws and treaties that are binding? An existing treaty, between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, lately adjudged by the Federal Supreme Court to be obligatory, guarantees to the Indians their lands. The same has been treated by Gen. Jackson as a nullity. Pending this plighted faith on the part of the United States, he says in his first message, "But it seems visionary to suppose, that claims can be allowed on tracts of country, merely because they (the Cherokee Indians) have seen them from the mountains or passed them in the chace."

Is it right in a President to give instructions to our foreign Ministers derogatory to the honor and dignity of the nation? See the instructions to Lewis Mc Lane on the West India Trade.

Is it proper in a President to reflect upon the Senate for rejecting his nominations? That body having as great a right to reject as he has to nominate.

Is it becoming in a President to intrude into the domestic concerns of private families? Look at the correspondence of the late cabinet, *improper.*

Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, in regard to appointments, and his letter to the Legislature of Tennessee, on the impropriety of putting Congressmen into office during the term of their election, or a President serving more than one term, compared with his Presidential career, shew that he either has no confidence in his own principles, or that he is wofully under the sway of wicked and corrupt men.

We shall not pursue this detail of imbecility and incompetency any further. While such a man as Henry Clay is before the public, who has for thirty years, distinguished himself for his eminent public services, his independence, his ability, his integrity and patriotism, can any one long hesitate what course to pursue? If there is any use in periodical elections, let the people proclaim it at the approaching contest in the choice they will make.

Resolved, therefore, That the arbitrary exercise of executive power in removals without cause, or for opinion's sake, is contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions and ought not to be tolerated.

Resolved, That the withholding of protection from the Cherokees, in the face of obligatory laws and treaties, is a high handed measure, and has no parallel but in the code of tyrants.

Resolved, That Gen. Jackson is incompetent to fill the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as candidate for the office of President, and of John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the firmness of the Senate in maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation, in the rejection of Van Buren, merits our highest encomiums.

And whereas, the protecting policy is considered by many of our Southern brethren as unconstitutional and oppressive,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Congress has the constitutional power to lay protective duties—that the arguments contained in the letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Cabell, and of Mr. Verplanck to Col. Drayton, sufficiently establish this power.

Resolved, That a well regulated Tariff of duties, giving adequate protection to certain manufactures, will advance the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That those friends of free trade, who menace a dissolution of the Union, to overthrow the protective system, contemplate a measure that will destroy the most valuable free trade in the world, the trade between these United States, which will grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength.

Resolved, That in free governments like ours, reason and remonstrance are sufficient weapons to combat and overturn any palpable or dangerous violation of the Constitution, and they alone are the proper barriers "to interpose to arrest the progress of the evil."

Resolved, That we view the doctrine of Nullification as the doctrine of rebellion, anarchy and despotism.

Resolved, That John Gilchrist, Esq., and Col. A. McEachin be delegates from this County to meet other Delegates from this Electoral District, at Rockingham, on the third Tuesday in this month, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Candidate on the Clay Ticket.

Resolved, That Richard C. Bunting, Col. A. McEachin, A. S. Brown, Duncan McAlpin, John Gilchrist, John McCollum, Sen., Donald McQueen, Roderic McNair and Gilbert Sellers, be a Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance to correspond with others, on the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register.

J. GILCHRIST, *Chairman.*

A. McEACHIN, *Secretary.*

TO RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE on the East corner of the Court-House square, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Kyles & McDiarmid. It is large and convenient and for business, not surpassed by any other stand in the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ANDREW MATTHEWS.

Salisbury, June 21, 1832.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1832.

New York, July 2.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—At length the Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in this city. No alarm need be created—no excitement indulged—no fears entertained.—With firmness, prudence, attention to cleanliness, temperance, and above all, a determined tranquility, we have not the slightest doubt, but it will prove mild and moderate. We were furnished last night with the following official communication from the records of the Committee of the Medical Society.

Extract from the minutes of an extraordinary meeting of the Committee on Cholera, held on Sunday evening, July 1st, 1832, Dr. *Peixotto* in the chair:

"A communication having been made by Drs. *Stearns, Maclay, Bowron, Piatt, Walsh, Sheldon* and Peixotto, that they had seen several cases of *Cholera Asphyxia* (Asiatic Cholera,) amounting in all to nine, of which eight had proved fatal, and that their views of the cases had been confirmed by some of the most respectable practitioners in the city. It was *resolved* that this communication be published.

FRANCIS W. WALSH, M. D. Sec'y.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monday, 1 o'clock, 2d July, 1832.

There have been reported this day to the Board—1 case of mild Cholera Morbus, 35 Mulbery street; 1 case do. do. 209 William street; 1 case Spasmodic Cholera, corner of Reed and Greenwich streets.

There were reported 11 deaths—5 of suspicious character, having some of the symptoms of Canadian Cholera.

The Board pledge themselves to their fellow-citizens, to make a detailed report of these cases to-morrow.

New York, July 3.

The Cholera.—The annexed report of the Board of Health, made last evening, should allay the excitement which yesterday pervaded the town on the subject of the Cholera. It may be *doubted* whether a single case of Asiatic Cholera, or of any other Cholera different from those *sporadic cases*, which, under peculiar circumstances, are sometimes seen in our own country, has yet occurred in this city. As for the spasmodic case reported yesterday, it was one of sheer drunkenness: and so it seems was that of the foreigner taken to Bridewell.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

July 2—Evening.

The Board of Health in the exercise of an all important duty, that of protecting the public health and admonishing their fellow citizens whenever danger approaches them, Report:

That cases of Cholera, of rather more than usual malignancy, have appeared in the city. The major part of them are represented to be the ordinary cholera to which we are subject at this season of the year. Some of them are reported as having peculiarities which distinguish it from the ordinary cholera.

[Here follows a list of 14 cases, of which 6 terminated fatally; and several were pronounced by Dr. Rhinelander to be the same disease he saw in Canada. Most of them were intemperate and filthy.]

At Albany, the disease has made its appearance, there having been 3 cases.

At Pittsburg, Pa. several cases, probably common summer complaint. Also at Erie, Pa. 2 cases, doubtless the same mild disorder.

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.—June 22.

"Gen. Jackson, unless injured by the officious foolishness of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, will receive, at the coming election, a large and decided majority in Pennsylvania."

The above paragraph, copied from one Pennsylvania paper, which has *steadily* supported the present Administration, into another, (the Sentinel,) which has done the same, shows what has been, and is likely to be, the effect of the attempt, on the part of those who govern the President, and who use his name and authority, to force Mr. Van Buren upon the People as Vice President. It is our belief that this presumption, if the question had been before doubtful, will cost Gen. Jackson his office. The People, like another noble animal, can only be *driven* safely by being blinded. The Official Organs for once have let them see, believing, we suppose, that they dare not resist the behest of "the Conqueror of Conquerors," who was "*born* to command"—*i. e.* who commands by divine right.

The subjoined leaves no doubt on our mind that the decree of proscription went forth a month ago, against all who are not willing that Mr. Van Buren shall be the *postvenient* President of the U. States. No man possesses more of the confidence of the party here, than Mr. Grundy; and we do not know any one more entitled to it. He tells his friends outright, that whoever is against Mr. Van Buren's elevation is considered as the enemy of the President. "No man can support one *without supporting the other;*—and *he that is againt one is against the other!*" Huzza, then, all ye multitude, for the great Rejected!—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Felix Grundy to a friend in Nashville, dated Washington City, May 22.

"Mr. Van Buren has been nominated by the Baltimore Convention. Now let every man buckle on his armor and fight a good fight for Jackson and Van Buren. In the present condition of the politics of the country, they are inseparable, and no man can support one without supporting the other—and he that is against one is against the other."

Our news from Gen. Atkinson, commanding the U. S. Troops on Fox River, is to the 14th of the month. He had been joined by Militia and Volunteers to the amount of three or four thousand, (a greater number than he desired,) and were about to be mustered into service.

Since the inhuman affair of Indian Creek, there has been no interruption of the frontier settlements. The measures taken by Gen. Atkinson have secured tranquility to the settlers—many of whom had come in to Fort Johnson and Fort Wilburn; their wants were there supplied as well as the means at hand would admit.—*Nat. Int.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

4th of July.—As we did not witness the celebration of the late Anniversary in this place, we are unable to give a particular account of it. We understand, however, that every thing passed off to the entire satisfaction of the public; and that the Oration of Dillon Jordan, Jr. Esq., was a truly eloquent and patriotic one, and gave great pleasure to a very crowded audience assembled in the spacious Methodist Church. The Declaration of Independence was read by Edward L. Winslow, Esq. There was no public dinner, but we learn that several parties of gentlemen dined together at different places, of the proceedings of whom we have not been furnished with a particular account.

The several Military Corps, we learn, maintained their high character on the occasion.

At the Celebration of the 4th in Hillsborough, the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. J. Graham, Esq., a patriotic Discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of the University, and Washington's Farewell Address read by the Hon. Frederick Nash.

At Raleigh, the Declaration was read by Charles Manly, Esq., and a very eloquent Oration delivered by Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq.

Mr. Rawle, Civil Engineer, has arrived here, and is making preparations with his Assistants, for the immediate commencement of the survey of our Rail Road route. We learn that he has already commenced the survey of the Central Route, at Newbern, and that he will continue to superintend both routes.

We have received from the Hon. Mr. McKay, a document containing the necessary forms of applications for a Pension under the late law of Congress extending the Pension system; which is at the service of any one interested.

The Cholera.—From the accounts copied into this paper, it will appear to be a disputed point whether the Cholera has actually made its appearance in New York or not. For our own part, we think the fact clearly established by the reports of the Board of Health.

It has been suggested to us, that the public attention ought to be called to the necessity of cleansing and purifying the Streets, cellars, &c. of this town. Several other towns in the State have adopted measures of the kind, and perhaps none of them needed more precautions than this.

A most ridiculous report that the Cholera is prevailing in this town, is, we understand, spreading consternation in an adjoining county. We have it in our power, not only to contradict the report, but to add, on the authority of one of our first Physicians, that there is very little sickness in town.

We are requested to state, that Capt. Jas. R. Gee has declined being a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland at the ensuing election.

Presentation of a new Standard.—On the 4th inst., took place the interesting ceremony of presenting a Standard to the Old Independent Company of this town, which is endeared to most of the families in the place by so many recollections. There are but two or three Companies in the United States which can boast a longer term of existence than this; it being now near the completion of its 59th Anniversary.

On the occasion alluded to, Mrs. MUNN, on behalf of the Ladies to whose patriotism the Corps is indebted for this flattering mark of their regard, delivered the following address previous to presenting the Standard:

CITIZEN SOLDIERS:

I am authorized by the Ladies of Fayetteville, to present to you this Flag, with a request that you will accept and adopt it as the Banner of your honorable Company.

In you, we behold a corps which has, for nearly forty years, been the pride and defence of our Town; and which, in every instance, where occasion required, has manifested a readiness to maintain the Laws and Liberties of our Country, unimpaired and inviolate. 'Tis to you we look for protection in time of danger—'tis on your patriotism and valour, we rely for security in all public commotion and alarm. While the "Independent Company" continues to preserve that high, chivalrous character which hitherto has distinguished it, we shall take pride and pleasure in giving signal testimony of our respect for it.

I now present to you this Flag, on behalf of the Ladies of Fayetteville, who feel assured that whether it shall continue to wave, as it now does, in the mild breeze of peaceful liberty, or be destined to float and ruffle 'mid storms of war, it will remain honored and unsullied under the protection of your arms.

Major WM. L. HAWLEY, Commandant of the Company, responded to this address as follows:

LADIES: While on behalf of this Company, which I have the honor to represent, I receive from your hands this Standard, I would assure you, and those associated with you, that we are not insensible to the sentiment which dictated the gift. The feelings which must necessarily be excited on our part by this* continued evidence of female generosity and patriotism, are such as words would be feeble to convey—for, Ladies, next to the approbation of his Country, the favour of the fair is the Soldier's best, his proudest recompense. And as that Glory, spreading a mild lustre over the broad expanse of which he is the attracting centre, is emblematic of the force of beauty on the heart, so the Eagle, fit emblem of our Country's daring, winging his proud flight through Meredian Splendor, unscathed and fearless, is a fit and full representation of that superior power of virtue (known only to your sex) which the soldier is ever bound to honor and protect. The assoeiations connected with the history of this Company, are doubtless to you, Ladies, as well as to us, of a character peculiarly interesting—Our Fathers formed it before *we* had a being, and while the smiles of their daughters have cherished it, their sons have with pride been ever ready to sustain it. Can I not say, may our posterity perpetuate it. Few now remain, of those who assisted at its first formation; they have nearly all passed away,—Inhabitants of that unknown world common alike to the beautiful and the brave—and while the tear of feeling is shed over the memory of the departed, let us cherish with peculiar pride the few yet remaining.†

The flattering compliments which accompany the presentation of this Flag, are such, Ladies, as to awaken, if they have ever slumbered, those principles and dispositions which the sentiment of your address so forcibly inculcates. Allow me therefore, on behalf of this Company, to thank you, and assure you, that as we have ever been in the hour of security your willing admirers, so in the hour of danger may we ever be found your ready defenders. I receive, Ladies, this Flag, your gift, and present it to the Independent Company, through its proper officer, with a sentiment which I believe will be responded to by every member: May it never float over a head that has not a heart determined to defend it.

On receiving the Colours, Ensign WM. F. STRANGE, spoke as follows:

MADAM: As the Ensign of the Independent Company, it is with pleasure I tender the heart-felt acknowledgments of my associates in arms for the gratifying tribute of approbation which the Ladies of Fayetteville, (through you their Representative) have on this day, the Anniversary of our Country's Freedom, bestowed upon us.

To express the emotions which pervade the bosom of every member of our Company at the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to address us, words are but weak, but you may rest assured that proudly shall we adopt this Flag as the Banner of our Company, and never shall its *golden glory* be tarnished, as long as one bosom shall throb with those sentiments of gratitude and pride, which are now felt to overflowing, at the noble disinterestedness of those who have so kindly bestowed upon us this token of approbation; and should the mild beams of peace which now so beautifully gild our horizon, be overshadowed by the clouds of coming war, and this banner be given to the breeze, and its stripes and its stars unfurled to wave over the field of mortal conflict, then shall the recollection of this day, nerve the hands and hearts of one and all of us, bravely to combat for, or die in the defence of that liberty which fifty-six years ago was so valiantly achieved by the Fathers of our Country. And when the tongue of the speaker who now addresses you shall be silent, and those hearts which beat in unison with his words shall be stilled in death, then, shall we leave it as a rich legacy to our successors, by them to be cherished and had in everlasting remembrance.

*This we believe is the 4th Flag presented by the Ladies to this Company.

†There are only three of the original members living, two of whom were present on the occasion.

Congress.—The accounts of the proceedings of Congress since our last, are of a highly interesting character. In the first place, the Tariff Bill has passed the House of Representatives by the unexpected majority of 132 votes to 65; more than two to one. The moderate men of both parties voting for the bill, and the high Tariff and no Tariff men voting against it. It is said, by Mr. McDuffie, that the bill as passed will reduce the Taxes only from 3 to $5,000,000. The Intelligencer says from 6 to $10,000,000. Even taking the estimate of the Intelligencer to be correct, and we think it is manifest, that the condition of the country will require a further reduction in the course of a year or two, or there will accrue a large surplus in the Treasury, which almost all parties appear disposed to avoid. What the provisions of the bill are, as compared with the existing law, we do not know; but the fact that they are very unsatisfactory to the Tariff States, especially Pennsylvania, induces us to hope that they are such as will, *for the present*, satisfy all the Anti-Tariff States except South Carolina. The circumstance, too, of its being supported by the moderate party, and by members from every part of the country; that no *section* of the country has united in opposition to it, may well afford ground for hope. The Intelligencer says, "that, without destroying the protective principle, it greatly reduces the duties which are alleged to bear most oppressively upon the South, and makes concessions to that interest, which, as friends to the Union and to internal tranquility, we had not ventured to anticipate."

The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Chilton Allan, Anderson, Appleton, Archer, Armstong, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, Barringer, Barstow, James Bates, Bell, Bethune, James Blair, John Blair, Boon, Bouck, John Brodhead, John C. Brodhead, Bucher, Cambreleng, Carr, Chandler, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Collier, Silas Condict, Connor, Eleutheros Cooke, Bates Cooke, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Crane, Creighton, Dayan, Dearborn, Dewart, Doddridge, Doubleday, Drayton, Duncan, George Evans, J. Evans, Findlay, Fitzgerald, Ford, Gaither, Gilmore, Thomas H. Hall, William Hall, Hammons, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Heister, Hoffman, Hogan, Holland, Horn, Howard, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irvin, Isacks, Jenifer, Jewett, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Kavanagh, Kennon, Adam King, Kerr, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lent, Letcher, Lyon, Mann, Mardis, Mason, Marshall, Maxwell, McCarty, McIntyre, Mercer, Thomas R. Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Newton, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Randolph, John Reed, Edward C. Reed, Roane, Root, Russell, Semmes, Wm. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Smith, Soule, Southard, Speight, Spence, Stanbery, Standifer, Stephens, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, J. Thomson, Tompkins, Tracy, Vinton, Ward, Wardwell, Washington, Wayne, Weeks, Wilkin, Wheeler, Elisha Whittlesey, Frederick Whittlesey, C. P. White, Worthington, Young—132.

NAYS—Messrs. Adair, Alexander, Robert Allen, Heman Allen, Allison, Banks, John S. Barbour, Barnwell, Isaac C. Bates, Bouldin, Branch, Briggs, Bullard, Burd, Burges, Carson, Choate, Clayton, Coke, Lewis Condict, Cooper, Crawford, Daniel, Davenport, John Davis, Warren R. Davis, Denny, Ellsworth, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Felder, Foster, Gordon, Grennell, Griffin, Hodges, Hughes, Huntington, Jarvis, Kendall, Henry King, Lamar, Lewis, Robert McCoy, McDuffie, McKay, McKennan, Milligan, Newnan, Nuckolls, Patton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pitcher, Potts, Rencher, Slade, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, Wiley Thompson, Vatmough, Edward D. White, Wickliffe, Wilde—65.

It will be seen that 9 members from this State voted for the bill, and 4 against it.

After the bill went to the Senate, several amendments were carried in favor of the Manufacturers, generally by majorities of only one or two votes.

The U. S. Bank bill has finally passed both Houses, and is now before the President, with regard to whose determination all is anxiety and doubt. In the House, a slight amendment only was made to the bill; when the question was taken it passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allan, Allen, Allison, Appleton, Armstrong, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, Banks, Barnwell, Barringer, Barstow, Bates, Boon, Briggs, Bucher, Bullard, Burd, Burges, Collier, Condict, Condit, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Coopus, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Daniel, J. Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart, Doddridge, Drayton, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, J. Everett, H. Everett, Ford, Gilmore, Grennell, Hodges, Heister, Horn, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irvin, Isacks, Jenifer, Kendall, H. King, Kerr, Letcher, Mann, Marshall, Maxwell, R. McCoy, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Newton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pitcher, Potts, Randolph, J. Reed, Root, Russell, Semmes, Shepard, Shepperd, Slade, Smith, Southard, Spence, Stanbery, Stephens, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance, Verplanck, Vinton, Watmough, Wilkin, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Williams, and Young—107.

NAYS—Messrs. Adair, Alexander, Anderson, Archer, Barnwell, J. Bates, Beardsley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, James Blair, John Blair, Bouck, Bouldin, Branch, J. C. Brodhead, Cambreleng, Carr, Chandler, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Connor, Davenport, Dayan, Doubleday, Felder, Fitzgerald, Foster, Gaither, Gorden, Griffin, T. H. Hall, W. Hall, Hammons, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Hoffman, Hogan, Holland, Howard, Hubbard, Jarvis, C. Johnson, Kavanagh, Kendall, Kennon, A. King, J. King, Lamar, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lewis, Lyon, Mardis, Mason, McCarty, McIntyre, McKay, Mitchell, Newnan, Nuckolls, Patton, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, E. C. Reed, Rencher, Roane, Soule, Speight, Standifer, F. Thomas, W. Thompson, J. Thomson, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Weeks, Wheeler, C. P. White, Wilde, and Worthington—85.

A resolution was adopted by the House fixing on the 9th inst. (yesterday) for the adjournment of Congress, but in the Senate it was laid on the table.

One day was lost during the week by the death of the Hon. Geo. E. Mitchell, of the House of Representatives from Maryland.

The bill to appropriate for five years, the proceeds of the Public Lands, to be divided equally among the several States, and to be applied by the Legislatures of the several States, to purposes of Education, Internal Improvement and colonization of free blacks, as each State might prefer, passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 18, but was afterwards laid on the table in the House until the next session, by a vote of 92 to 88.

Mr. DRAYTON, from a majority of the committee appointed to inquire whether an attempt was made by the late Secretary of War. John H. Eaton, fraudulently to give Samuel Houston, or any other person or persons concerned with said Houston, a contract for supplying rations to Emigrating Indians, made a report accompanied with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That John H. Eaton, the late Secretary of War, and Samuel Houston, do stand entirely acquitted in the judgment of this House, from all imputation of fraud, either committed, or attempted to be committed by them, or by either of them, in any matter relating to, or connected with the premises.

Resolved, That all the evidence which was submitted to the committee, together with the journal of their proceedings, be annexed to, and recorded with this report; which report was read, and the documents therewith, ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANBERY, on behalf of himself, and Mr. Isaac C. Bates of the minority of the said committee, made a counter-report, setting forth, "that in their opinion, Samuel Houston did attempt, wrongfully, to obtain the contract referred to in the resolution of the House, for supplying rations to the Emigrating Indians; that the late Secretary of War did attempt wrongfully to give said contract to said Houston, and that this was known to the President; and that, as an official transaction, they view it as extraordinary and unjustifiable throughout.

Mr. J. L. KERR, of the said minority, submitted a paper containing his views thereof; which reports were read and severally ordered to be printed.

The following complimentary notice of a native of this town is from the Rhode Island American:

Providence, June 20.

Our Post Office.—Although friendly to the republican principle of "*rotation in office,*" yet the indiscriminate removal of public men for mere *opinion's sake* is, in our opinion, a system dangerous to be practiced, and one which is sometimes oppressive to those upon whom it is exercised. It is said the late Post Master was not removed for opinion's sake, but for other causes. Be this as it may; the removal was made, and no voice of complaint has been heard from any one. All parties appeared satisfied at the time, and we believe continue satisfied to this day.

We are politically opposed to Col. Mallett, but nevertheless can award to him through our columns, the praise he richly merits for the faithful, impartial and satisfactory administration of the Department, since it has been entrusted to his management. We had intended to have remarked on this subject at an earlier day, but have deferred it to witness how far the old adage—"a new broom sweeps clean," would be applicable; and as nearly a year has transpired without any abatement of zeal or energy on the part of Col. Mallett, we now feel warranted, not in giving him a *puff*, but in saying what truth and common justice dictates. And in general, we hold it to be a sound principle, that public approbation should never be withheld from a public officer, no matter what may be his political bias, if he discharges his duties with a single eye to the interest of the Government, and at the same time manifests that courtesy of manner, and prompt and accommodating spirit which has always characterized the present Post Master.

Here follows an enumeration of many local improvements, made since the appointment of Col. Mallett.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn. on the 12th of June, RICHMOND PEARSON, Esq., Attorney at law, of Rowan County, N. C. and late a Representative from that county in our State Legislature, to Miss MARGARET M., daughter of Col. John Williams of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. ABNER BRANSON, in the 25th year of his age, an industrious, enterprising citizen. It is but a few weeks since we announced his marriage.

In Bladen County, on Wednesday night, the 27th ultimo, JOHN TAYLOR, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, in the 88th year of his age. He emigrated to this country in the year 1770, and settled in Bladen, where he continued to reside, discharging, conscientiously, all the duties of the citizen and Christian, until called by his Heavenly Father to enjoy the reward promised to all, who, like him, live virtuously. He neither wished to live, nor murmured that it is appointed unto all men once to die; but meekly awaited the appointed time of the Lord, and gave up his soul without a struggle.—*Communicated.*

At his residence, on the Sound, in New Hanover County, on the 30th ult., HENRY B. HOWARD, Esq.

At the residence of his brother, Robert Kyle, in Pinesdale, Virginia, on the morning of the 25th June last, Mr. WILLIAM KYLE, for many years a resident of the city of Richmond—a native of Ireland and possessed in a high degree of those generous and noble feelings characteristic of his countrymen.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 18½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 8¾. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, grown, 7¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 65 a 70. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

Book Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY of Mr. Jas. Hadlock, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in this new line of business. He has ordered a large additional supply of Books and Stationary, and of the various Fancy Articles usually found in Book Stores, which in a few weeks, he hopes, will enable him to offer to the public a Stock worthy of the Town, and of the extensive back country with which it is connected. It is his intention to sell at reduced prices for Cash.

He has now on hand, Latin, Greek, and English School Books, a few Medical Works, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Hymn Books, in great variety, N. Carolina Law Books, Blank Books, best and common Letter and Cap Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Superior Razors, Surveyors' Instruments, &c. &c.

Orders for Books will be forwarded, and new Works always procured with as little delay as possible.

The Store will remain for the present, opposite the Planters' Hotel, foot of Hay Mount.

E. J. HALE.

WANTED,

A Youth to attend in the above Store.

E. J. H.

July 9, 1832. 88

Just Received,

THE Ambitious Student, Bulwer's last Work,
Adventures of a Younger Son,
The False Step,
Romance of History,
Lockhart's Napoleon,
Pollock's Course of Time,
Zion Songster, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 9, 1832. 88

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by

H HORN.

July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

Mules.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst., two young female Mules, the largest nearly a brown, and the smallest approaching to a bay colour, the latter has a small defect in the appearance of one of its shins; both have been worked and bear marks of the gears. They were raised by Mr. Jonathan Harralson of Haywood. I will pay reasonably for taking them up and delivery to me at Fayetteville.

HENRY W. AYER.

July 10 88tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

For Sale.

A LARGE and commodious Warehouse in Campbellton, known as the Halliday Warehouse.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, July 9th, 1832. 88-4w

MACKEREL & NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED,

30 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
15 " No. 1 do.
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Fresh Lime Juice.

IN bottles, by the dozen or single one, for sale by

DRAKE & ATKINS.

Brick Row.

July 10. 88-2w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having a large family, and solely depending on his own exertions for support, intends moving to the West, hereby offers for sale his well known stand in Waughton, N. C. three miles East of Salem, containing about two and a half acres of land, including a frame Dwelling House, and House of Entertainment, Store House, Kitchen, and other outhouses, Stables, all in good repair, &c.; a good Garden, and a Well, perhaps not excelled for good water in the State, the basin being entirely rock. Some lots containing fruit trees. Also, a small assortment of Goods, Groceries and Hardware. Those desirous of being in possession of a healthy situation, would do well to view the premises. There has been no sickness in my family in 24 years, (one case of bodily infirmity excepted.) Also, a small Plantation in good repair, and containing upwards of 200 Apple Trees, all grafted. Perhaps a better selection of good fruit cannot be found. All of which I offer low. Those inclined to settle in these parts are invited to call.

P. TRANSOU.

Waughtown, N. C July 3. 88 6w pd.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is [illegible] one dose of the MEDICAMENTUM gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all vitiated humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by

THOMAS COCHRAN,

Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR.
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John B. Kelly vs. Dugald McMillan. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court on the third Monday in August, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

June 11, 1832. 84-6wp.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments. AMOS KIMBALL.

April 24.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction,

December 6. 57tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

WATER WORKS for sale.

MY undivided half of the Fayetteville WATER WORKS will be disposed of on accommodating terms. For terms, &c., apply to Mr E. J. Hale.

WM. NICHOLS,
of Alabama.

May 30, 1832.

I WILL also sell my undivided half in the above Property. E. J. HALE.

May 30, 1832. 83tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with the business.

JONES FULL[illegible]

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. [illegible] and W. Whitehead.

July 26 3[illegible]

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7 4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3 4 7 8 4 4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4 4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto ea[illegible]
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3, 74tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74f.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING

Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 78-6m.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

May 1, 1832.